

fact, and many in hypothesis, the candid reader will find it a fair, frank, and interesting book; full justice is not done to this country, but there is a spirit of kindness and good will, which renders the mistakes of the author more objects of regret, and not of anger.

The work is written in a pleasing, free, and familiar style; it is an absence of every thing gross and offensive. Captain Hall thinks well of the country—wishes well towards it, and desires to enjoy his own opinion, free and untrammelled, and we would not infringe this right.

In this city it has not been so well received. The National Gazette condemns it; our good-humoured friend of the *Chronicle* laughs at the Captain's misstatements, and a correspondent of the United States Gazette, proposing to review the book, holds this language:—

This is a work of a very mixed character.—Portions of it are highly satisfactory, and exhibit correct views of American habits and manners—of some of our institutions—of the wonderful progress the nation has made in population and resources, &c. Others are below mediocrity, and manifest deep rooted prejudices, very superficial views, and egregious errors.

The style is certainly one of the worst, if not the very worst, that has emanated from the British press for years. It is almost every where below the standard of the most common colloquial style. Many of the words and phrases are to the last degree low and vulgar, such as might be expected from a low and vulgar writer. The author has, moreover, taken the liberty to enrich the language with some words of his own coinage, not very remarkable for their euphony.

In Baltimore the Captain has been still more unfortunate in his efforts to please. The editor of the American, published in that city, has a long article on the subject, in which an abundance of censure is cast upon the author of the book. The former is described as being "gruff, coarse and prejudiced," and the latter is denied the slightest merit. After speaking of the general want of fidelity in his pictures, the disposition to abuse, &c. &c. the American adds:—

There are some other faults in the work, however, which will spoil its reception in England more than any censure of us would do. It is an extremely stupid book, nor do we remember ever to have read a volume of travels from which a reader is likely to rise with so few definite ideas of the country treated of. We commend the last chapter in it as the darkest, deepest, most mystical nonsense imaginable. This disquisition, in the shape of a dialogue, is approached, but not quite equalled, by other attempts of our plundering tar to generalize and philosophize the world in it. The vulgarisms of his style are abundant; the general tone of it low, and much inclined to slang.

These are a few—a very few, of the conflicting notices we have seen, but they are sufficient to show that much dependence, in a matter of this sort, cannot be placed on newspaper criticism. That individuals may and often do differ upon questions apparently plain and unequivocal, is not to be denied; but that two men, both of whom are intelligent and competent to judge, should so far differ in their opinions of the style of a book as some of these gentlemen have done, without being swayed by prejudice in one way or the other, we cannot readily believe. That which seems "coarse, low and vulgar" to the one, would not have been pronounced "pleasing, free and familiar" by the other, unless private feeling had been in some degree mixed up with the criticism. Which of these may be right we do not pretend to determine, but we recommend to our readers to follow the course we intend pursuing, that is, buy the book and read it for themselves, and then they will be better able to judge.

THE "CHALLENGE AND REPLY." In our last, we published a correspondence supporting to have taken place between the Rev. Mr. McCalla and Miss Frances Wright, in which an invitation to a public discussion was formally given and accepted.

By the letter we have inserted before, it will be seen that the "challenge" was not written by the Rev. Mr. McCalla, but by some malicious person, disposed to impose upon Miss Wright and the public, who is at this moment, perhaps, laughing in his sleeve at the success of the stratagem. Whoever he may be, his conduct, in siding with a subject so sacred, merits severe reprehension.

A LETTER From W. L. McCalla to Miss Frances Wright. Miss Wright.—That you received the letter which you have since published, and that you really believe it to be a challenge written and sent by myself, I cannot doubt; but I sincerely assure you that I never wrote such a letter, and challenge to you, and had no thought of any other person writing one in my name, until I received your acceptance of the challenge through the *ail*. Even then, I did not feel at liberty to accept in the business, because I thought it quite probable that the letter addressed to me in your name was a forgery. The statement contained in the spurious letter concerning the Moderators and the building, are only misstatements, but are likely to remain so. It is also essentially defective, in inviting a discussion, without proposing any definite subject of debate. As I am far from loving disputation for its own sake, this is a matter of indispensable importance. As your letter declares that you are most willing to meet me "as proposed" in the spurious invitation; that is, on the whole ground of difference between the two parties, I will give to you, and to the whole of the public, as much as I can, to the discussion. I therefore propose the following questions:—

1. Do the Presbyterians aim at the legal establishment of their Church?
2. Do the Liberals aim at the legal establishment of their Temple?

Among the Liberals, I embrace those editors and others who make loud professions of their love of liberty, and who accuse the denomination of Christians to which I belong of aiming at an ecclesiastical establishment. Under the word Temple I embrace your *Halls of Science*, and other parts of your system of reformation.—These questions will permit me to say as little as I please. If the subjects meet with your approbation, I hope and believe that the terms of meeting will give to little trouble. Miss Wright's answer will oblige W. L. McCALLA.

Philadelphia, Aug. 30, 1829.

To this letter Miss Wright has not, we believe, replied. It is to be presumed, therefore, that the discussion of the points proposed is declined. This is not to be wondered at. The subjects to which Mr. McCalla proposes to limit the discussion, are not matters of opinion merely, but matters of fact, and are not susceptible of much argument.

We are not of the number who believe that much good can grow out of public discussions on religious topics. It has been our fortune to be present at several, and we have yet to learn a single instance in which they were productive of benefit. The idle and su-

rious will stand from indolence and curiosity, and some, perhaps, from better motives, but generally the disputants are regarded as actors in a pageant—subjects to be gazed at, and listened to, but whose arguments (if there be any) are neither regarded nor remembered.

We would not stifle inquiry. Far from it.—Let every one engage in the search of truth wherever it may be found, and the world will soon grow wiser and better. But we do sincerely believe that these discussions rarely lead to any development of truth, which may not be better obtained in many different ways, and we are, therefore, unfriendly to their continuance.

Read, reflect, and examine; consider, and compare; receive with caution, but be careful not to reject too hastily, and real benefit may and must be obtained.

BLOCKLEY AND KINGESSING. At a meeting of the Working Men of the Townships of Blockley and Kingessing, held pursuant to notice, at George Lawrie's Tavern, (Blockley), on Friday evening, the 21st August, 1829, Mr. F. SORE, B.R. was called to the Chair, and JOSEPH COOCHINS, of W. Hill, was Secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated, and after a free exchange of opinion on the interest of the Working men of the district, a Committee, consisting of Mr. LARSEN, H. HANSEN, and JOHN MILLER, were appointed to prepare Resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting; whereupon, the following resolution was reported and unanimously adopted:—

That the several authorities the highest of the services rendered his country by Mr. GEORGE REES, during the long and arduous war of the Revolution, and therefore consider him, as an eminent and distinguished citizen, and as one of the MEN OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, and of the city generally, to the OFFICE OF SHERIFF.

JOSEPH COOCHINS, Secretary.

THE SPANISH INVADING EXPEDITION. The schooner *Eclipse*, at New Orleans, from Tampico, with place she left on the morning of the 19th July, left that part of the Spanish squadron which left Havana, consisting of one ship of the line, one frigate, and two corvettes, had arrived, and where at anchor off that place. The transports having on board the troops had not yet been heard of. The commandant at Tampico had received instructions from the Government to declare that the blockade on the first appearance of the hostile fleet, which, we infer, has actually taken place in consequence of its arrival. It is also stated that a levy by government of ten millions of dollars was to take place on all monies that shall be brought from the interior, for the purpose of clothing and paying the army, which was to be accounted for at the close of the campaign. Orders had been given to station 10,000 troops at Tampico, 8000 at Campeachy, and at all other places on the coast in the same proportion. The convey with eight hundred thousand dollars which was due at Tampico on the 16th July, had not arrived—bad weather, it was supposed, had detained it.

Letters from New Orleans, by mail, mention that the *McCalla*, of the bank of Orleans, had committed suicide by shooting himself. He left a letter in which he assigned as a reason for the step, the fact of his having appropriated eight thousand dollars of the bank funds to his private use.

The Pensacola Gazette announces that the U. S. schooner *Shark*, Capt. Voorhees, arrived at that port on the 21st inst. The *Shark*, with one of the large barges attached to the station, has been for the last three months cruising on the south side of Cuba, and has been able to give the coast a diligent search. Capt. V. reports with confidence that there are no pirates at present on the south side of the island.

On the 20th July, Capt. Voorhees understood at Trinidad that the *Shark* had been resighted by the *Yara*, and that the MINISTER, MR. POINSETT, HAD BEEN ASSASSINATED at the City of Mexico.—This report was generally believed at Trinidad.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

SCENE ON BOARD A STEAM BOAT.—10 o'clock P. M. running for Albany.—The attention of several passengers was attracted by three genteel looking men, who were playing cards in the cabin, merely for their own amusement. One of the men was invited, very politely, to participate; and an elderly gentleman accepted the invitation. Sixteen pieces were first laid down, which although the new man had not expected, he could not well decline matching. He won—shillings came next, and the stranger's good fortune continued. The play became interesting. Some of the passengers were making bets; but fortune began to frown on the elderly gentleman. His losses increased his excitement; he became anxious as still larger sums were put at hazard; his hands began to tremble so that he could hardly hold the cards, and his whole frame was agitated. He had lost twenty five dollars, when with an effort he rose, and turning away took a seat on the deck. He had played well better than his companions, but the cards were marked, and besides, the associates of the three, mingled among the spectators, overlooked his hand, and by secret signs, well understood, made known its contents. It was agreed among the passengers that the fellow should be arrested; but in the mean time they had gone ashore, and could not be found. The elderly gentleman was left to comfort himself as he could, with the advice of "a fool and his money."

The New York Daily Advertiser, urging the necessity of some regulation for the protection of passengers and their baggage against the rabble of porters, &c. by whom every steam boat is stormed as soon as she arrives, enforces the argument by the picture of the long list of robberies, burglaries, thefts, and other crimes, which has recently been published here, shews that the city is infested by a host of villains, whose object it is to plunder the inhabitants of every thing within their reach that can be secretly and expeditiously removed. Picking pockets is one branch of the trade that is carried on to a great extent. The citizens appear not to be secure against the species of depredation in any situation—in the crowd, or in solitude, in the thronged assembly, or in the public streets. To guard against this kind of robbery, people must leave their purses at home, or keep their attention so constantly fixed upon them abroad, when within the reach of any suspicious or even unknown individual, as to render impotent for any purifier to take them from the grasp of the most accomplished thief and address. Thefts on board steam-boats are also becoming more and more frequent; and scarcely a day passes that more or less of them do not occur. Under the present system of travelling for nothing, it is to be expected as a natural consequence, that mischief of this sort will take place, at least to a considerable extent. When a steam-boat comes to a landing place, like the wharves in this city, with five or six hundred passengers on board, the moment she reaches the dock, she is favoured with a rush of nearly as great a number of hucksters, coachmen, carmen, porters, pickpockets, &c. as a thing is in as much confusion, uproar, and tumult, as if an invading army were pursuing them, and each one endeavouring to escape for his life; it is not strange that a considerable number of the passengers should be deprived of their property by one means and another.

SWEARING.—We mentioned, yesterday, that the trial of the man had ended in conviction of murder in the first degree. A letter, on the subject, has been in circulation, to "detect the whole trial, the prisoner manifested the greatest coolness and unconcern as to the issue, calculating, with almost entire confidence on an acquittal. When the awful sentence of guilty was pronounced, he quailed, for the first time, but soon recovered his usual composure. He wrote a letter to his paramour, at Wheeling, telling her that he had been acquitted, and inviting her to hasten on and join him at Cumberland. In the letter he appears to be as much infuriated with her as ever. The letter was written, of course, before the verdict of the jury was pronounced."—*Baltimore Patriot*.

From the Carlisle Recorder.

SOMETHING CURIOUS. Any thing like the following, twenty years ago, would have led the good people of many a place like this, to believe that some supernatural agent had been in the district, to "detect the natives" with facts of diabolical skill. Mr. Camfield, a respectable smith of this village, informs us, that some time last week, he had constructed a peculiar fire, on his forge, of bituminous coal, to take what he technically terms a welding heat. The fire was covered in such a manner as to allow a little or no heat to escape, and nothing but the smoke, or a small blue flame appeared above the roof of coal. After blowing for some time, he had occasion to stop his bellows for a few seconds, and when the boy who tended the bellows was directed to blow again, he accidentally made a reverse motion with the pole, the consequence of which was an explosion of the bellows, with a report resembling that of gunpowder, and the leather top of the bellows was split, and the leather top of the wood to a considerable extent. The fact is, the short respite given to his bellows, had converted it into a gasometer, and the contrary motion of the bellows pole had drawn fire from the forge. Had the bellows been fully charged, serious consequences might have been the result. Mr. Camfield is so great that he is to be an enlightened age, as another century might have subjected him to the charge and ordeal of a wizard.

On Friday the 7th inst. the trial of Henry Keck took place, at Wilkesbarre, Luzerne Co., Pa. for the murder of his father. The witnesses being sworn, the jury retired, and in about half an hour returned a verdict of *Guilty of murder in the first degree*. Judge Scott passed sentence of death upon him as follows:—that he be taken to prison, from whence he came, and from thence to the gallows, to be hanged by the neck until he is dead.

Cooperstown, Aug. 17.—A short time since, a child aged two years, of Mr. Marcus Lusher, in the town of Decatur, was seized by falling into a pan of boiling water, and died almost immediately. A few days after, a child of the same person, aged about three years, was so burnt, its clothes taking fire in the field, that little hope is entertained of its recovery.

It is a little singular that the ship *Colossus* and *Courier*, which arrived at that port yesterday, sailed from New York on the same day for Savannah, arrived at that port together, went to Europe, one to the Mediterranean and the other to Liverpool, and arrived back again at New York on the same day.—*N. Y. Morning Herald*.

ILLINOIS.—The Rev. J. M. Ellis, of Illinois, gives an account of Sangamon, Morgan and Greene counties in that State. He says the average quantity of corn raised in the State is 80 bushels, without manure and without any other tending than by the plough. Average of wheat 25 bushels. Fruit and vegetables in abundance. Corn and wheat fields of 50 to 80 acres are very common. A native of New England raised 1800 bushels of onions from a field of ten acres, by the labor of one man. Many farmers in New England are said to be raising corn and wheat on a smaller scale, and the quantity of land is said to be less than that required for the ordinary nourishment of an infant; but during the period first named, neither persuasions, threats, or force, have been effectual to make him swallow the least sustenance of any kind. Some particles of food, crowded between his teeth two weeks ago, were discharged from his nostrils, and he died in a few days. His body was found, and no further compulsion has been used. He is described as wasted to a ghastly skeleton; still he is thought in a great measure to retain his senses, and to enjoy the benefit of sleep. This affliction case is believed to be almost unparalleled, and has thus far baffled all the efforts of medical skill.—*Little Falls Gazette*.

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Extract of a letter dated Morristown, N. J. August 15, 1829.—"Night before last we had a dreadful storm. The thunder and lightning were incessant. It was raining very hard, and very much sleep by a noise very much resembling the explosion of artillery. The moon at the time was shining brightly in my room. The noise was heard by many people in town. Two men who were coming to town at the time say they saw a ball of fire fall near this place, and when it struck the earth a streak of fire resembling a sky rocket ascended to heaven."

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On Monday the 23d inst. about five o'clock in the afternoon, a flash of lightning struck the house of Mr. Joseph Horton, on the 23d inst. The lightning entered the house at the back of one of the rafters, at the cable end, and penetrating to the lower floor, struck down all the inmates of the dwelling, consisting of Mr. Horton and five children—three of whom, two sons, one aged 10 years and the other 11, and a daughter aged 11-2 years, were supposed never to have moved or drawn a breath after having been struck. The father and one of his sons were recovered. The other son lay for some time motionless—then struggling into life with faint cries and apparently again sinking almost into the arms of death—being speechless for about an hour:—at the expiration of which time he awoke as out of a deep sleep, and shortly afterwards took some refreshment immediately from Mr. Horton's recovery he discovered, through the shattered building, that a cask of feathers which stood on the gravel floor were in a blaze, and, owing to his extreme weakness, were nearly half consumed before he got the fire extinguished.—*Gazette*.

At a late meeting of the Agricultural Society, of Hamilton County, Ohio, beautiful specimens of silk, and rolls of fine white linen were exhibited, being the growth and manufacture of the state. Communications were made on the preparation of hemp, on the making of wine, and on the cultivation of wool. Splendid cut glass decanters were displayed; and, says the Western Review, all gave proof, that we need send neither to France for our wine, to Ireland for our linen, nor to England for the richest samples of cut glass.

DISTRESS AT MADAGASCAR.—The distress said to exist there on the report of the St. John, N. B. papers, is very much exaggerated. The failure of the crops had caused considerable distress, and assistance, but the advanced state of the crops had rendered it no longer necessary, and the more fortunate inhabitants of the settlements, without public assistance, would have had the means to relieve the sufferers.

The New Orleans Courier of the 23d ult. says, the schooner Mexican, Capt. Murray, which left this port some time since with a cargo of dry goods intended for the Mexican market, has returned again to this port, after going on the Mexican coast, without having broken bulk, in consequence, as they report, of some new regulation in trade, adopted by the government of that republic. The Mexican, we are informed, did not even go into port. Some of the passengers went ashore, others returned as they went.

The Liverpool Advertiser states that a short time since, several ladies passed through the tunnel of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway in one of the wagons, in the extremely short period of three minutes. The length of the tunnel is 2200 yards, or a mile and a quarter, and the speed of the train, by its own weight, without the aid of any external force. The inclination of the plane for a distance of 1800 feet, is one in fifty, 103 feet in a mile, and the travelling upon it, when the road is finished, is to be accomplished by the aid of a stationary steam engine.

Mr. Rouben Keley, a respectable young man of Fairfield, in this county, aged 25, is said to have subsisted on nothing but cold water for more than forty days! His mind seems to have been partially abstracted, and he has chiefly kept his room, apparently averse to any intercourse with his friends, for nearly three years past. The quantity of food taken by him for the last twelve months is supposed to be less than that required for the ordinary nourishment of an infant; but during the period first named, neither persuasions, threats, or force, have been effectual to make him swallow the least sustenance of any kind. Some particles of food, crowded between his teeth two weeks ago, were discharged from his nostrils, and he died in a few days. His body was found, and no further compulsion has been used. He is described as wasted to a ghastly skeleton; still he is thought in a great measure to retain his senses, and to enjoy the benefit of sleep. This affliction case is believed to be almost unparalleled, and has thus far baffled all the efforts of medical skill.—*Little Falls Gazette*.

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ALMANACK.				
1829.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THUR.
1 AUGUST.	1	2	3	4
2 AUGUST.	5	6	7	8
3 AUGUST.	9	10	11	12
4 AUGUST.	13	14	15	16
5 AUGUST.	17	18	19	20
6 AUGUST.	21	22	23	24
7 AUGUST.	25	26	27	28
8 AUGUST.	29	30	31	

MARRIED. On Thursday evening, the 23d inst. by the Rev. W. Ballington, WILLIAM BATHURST, D. D. to ANNA C., daughter of Mr. James Peck, all of this city.

On Tuesday evening, Aug. 25th, by the Rev. Charles P. Smith, Mr. SAMUEL W. VANDERBILT, to Miss CATHERINE RECHTEL, both of the Northern Liberties.

On the 23d inst. by the Rev. Thomas Sargent, W. S. JOHNSON, to Miss MARY ANN ELIOT, both of this city.

On Saturday evening, the 23d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Allen, Mr. JOHN SUTTER, Jr. to Miss HANNAH HOLLY, both of this city.

On Wednesday afternoon, 19th inst. by the Rev. Charles R. Demme, FREDERICK A. REUCKER, to Miss FREDERICA LOUISA SMITH, daughter of Mr. George R. Smith, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, 23d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Thompson, Mr. JOSEPH DUGAN, to Miss JOSEPHINE WHITE, daughter of the late George White, all of this city.

At Newport, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Wiggall, Mr. GEORGE R. BLAKE, of the U. S. Navy, of New, to Miss MARY A. BARRON, daughter of Capt. James Barron, of the U. S. Navy.

At Philadelphia, on Wednesday morning, 19th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Michael Hickey, Vice-Chancellor of the Archdiocese, THOMAS MCILROY, to MARY ANN, daughter of Captain Francis W. Van Rensselaer.

On Thursday, the 20th inst. at Holmsburg, near Philadelphia, by the Rev. Mr. Philip McKee, DEANIEL, of the City, to Miss HANNAH KESLER, daughter of the late Wm. Kester, near Frankford.

On the 19th of June last, at the apartments of the American Consul, at Paris, by the Right Hon. Richard M. LIVINGSTON, Esq. of New York, to Mademoiselle JOSEPHINE PARFAYE CORNET, of Ametz, daughter of the late General Cornet.

DIED. Suddenly, on the 19th inst. JOHN R. Mc DANIEL, Steam Boiler Maker, of the Northern Liberties, in the 47th year of his age.

On the 22d inst. of Dysentery, EDWARD AUGUSTUS, son of Henry C. Freeman, Esq. of this city, in the 7th year of his age.

On Thursday evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock, MARY ANN, daughter of the late George White, in the 13th year of her age.

On Second Day afternoon, of a lingering illness, BENJAMIN P. WARNER.

On the 30th of June, at Walnut Hill, Montgomery county, Pa. THOMAS LEA, a native of Pennsylvania, in the 40th year of his age, highly respected and beloved by all who became acquainted with him.

At the Basking House, Upper Marlborough, after a short illness, on the 13th inst. at the age of 21 years, TRUMAN L. V. R. Esq. of the County of Prince Georges, County, Md.

At Chester, Pa. on Thursday morning, the 13th inst. after a severe illness, Mr. WILLIAM M. LYLE, Esq. in the 22nd year of his age, deeply regretted by all who knew him.

On Friday evening last, at Baltimore, in the 61st year of his age, JOHN HEAL, Esq. of the County of Maryland, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Maryland.

At Mobile, on the 30th ult. WILLIAM HARPER, Esq. aged about 15 years, of lingering illness. He was a native of Philadelphia, formerly a resident of New Orleans.

